Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) Office of Environmental Services

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Light Oils Finishing
ExxonMobil Refining and Supply Company
Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 2638
Activity Number: PER20070015
Draft Permit 2296-V3

I. APPLICANT:

Company:

ExxonMobil Refining and Supply Company P.O. Box 551 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

Facility:

Light Öils Finishing 4045 Scenic Highway, Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana Approximate UTM coordinates are 675.736 kilometers East and 3374.700 kilometers North, Zone 15

II. FACILITY AND CURRENT PERMIT STATUS:

ExxonMobil Refining and Supply Company (ExxonMobil) owns and operates a petroleum refinery in Baton Rouge, Louisiana (BRRF). The Light Oils Finishing is an existing facility in the refinery. Previously the facility operated under Permit 2296-V0 dated February 18, 2004. Previously the facility operated under Permit 2296-V1 dated May 20, 2005. Currently the facility operates under Permit 2296-V2 dated August 6, 2007. This is a renewal/modification to the Part 70 Title V Permit for the Light Oils Finishing Unit.

BRRF proposes to renew/modify the LOFU by revising the emission limits from the facility's emission point sources based on updated emission factors and/or current facility conditions.

Draft Permit 2296-V3

Several Part 70 permits addressing portions of the facility have already been issued. These include:

Permit #	Units or Sources	Date Issued
2385-V4	Catalytic Cracking Complex	05/13/2008
2589-V3	Light Ends	04/11/2006
2176-V3	Low Sulfur Gasoline	04/11/2006
2275-V2	Pipestill Complex	10/10/2005
2447-V1	Hydroprocessing	05/18/2006
2296-V2	Light Oils	08/06/2007
2261-V1	Reformer	02/02/2007
2341-V1	Specialties Complex	08/29/2007
2047-V1	Docks	04/11/2006
2363-V1	Water Clarification Unit	01/25/2007
	(WCLA)	
2795-V3	Refinery Tank Farm	01/11/2007
2696-V0	Complex Labs	08/31/2005
2300-V0	Sulfur Plant	03/20/2006
3060-V0	Hydrofining Unit	01/18/2008

III. PROPOSED PERMIT / PROJECT INFORMATION:

Proposed Permit

ExxonMobil submitted an application and Emission Inventory Questionnaire (EIQ) dated October 5, 2007 requesting a renewal/modification to the Part 70 Permit Number 2296-V2.

A notice requesting public comment on the permit was published in *The Advocate*, Baton Rouge, and in the local newspaper. A copy of the notice was mailed to concerned citizens listed in the Office of Environmental Services Public Notice Mailing List. The application and proposed permit were submitted to the East Baton Rouge Parish Library. The proposed permit was also submitted to US EPA Region 6. All comments will be considered prior to the final permit decision.

Project description

The Light Oils Finishing Unit (LOFU) is a product finishing unit that treats motor gasoline components, kerosene, diesel, and other middle distillates. These products are treated to remove unwanted compounds, improve color, and remove entrained free water. A variety of processing steps is involved which include: caustic treating, acid treating, water washing, filtering, and drying.

Blending mixes various component streams to make on test finished products. The finished products include motor gasoline, aviation gas, jet fuel, diesel, and several other products.

BRRF proposes to renew/modify the LOFU by revising the emission limits from the facility's emission point sources based on updated emission factors and/or current facility conditions.

Permitted Air Emissions

Estimated emissions from the facility in tons per year are as follows:

Pollutant	Before	After	Change
PM ₁₀	0.37	0.37	_
VOC	88.06	87.79	-0.27

Prevention of Significant Deterioration Applicability

This renewal/modification does not include any emission increases that require netting to determine if a permit for Prevention of Significant Deterioration is necessary.

MACT requirements

The facility meets MACT requirement by complying with the Louisiana Refinery MACT Determination through the Louisiana Fugitive Emission Consolidation program for the project fugitives. The proposed project will comply with the appropriate MACT requirements.

Air Modeling Analysis

Emissions associated with the proposed renewal/modification were reviewed by the Air Quality Assessment Division to ensure compliance with the NAAQS and AAS. LDEQ did not require the applicant to model emissions.

General Condition XVII Activities

The facility will comply with the applicable General Condition XVII Activities emissions as required by the operating permit rule. However, General Condition XVII Activities are not subject to testing, monitoring, reporting or recordkeeping requirements. For a list of approved General Condition XVII Activities, refer to Section VIII of the draft Part 70 permit.

approved General Condition XVII Activities, refer to Section VIII of the draft Part 70 permit.

Insignificant Activities

All Insignificant Activities are authorized under LAC 33:III.501.B.5. For a list of approved Insignificant Activities, refer to Section IX of the draft Part 70 permit.

IV. Regulatory Analysis

The applicability of the appropriate regulations is straightforward and provided in the Facility Specific Requirements Section of the draft permit. Similarly, the Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping necessary to demonstrate compliance with the applicable terms conditions and standards are provided in the Facility Specific Requirements Section of the draft permit.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration Applicability

This renewal/modification does not include any emission increases that require netting to determine if a permit for Prevention of Significant Deterioration is necessary.

Non-Attainment New Source Review (NNSR) Part 52

This renewal/modification does not include any emission increases that require review for NNSR permitting.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) – Part 60

Subpart Kb: Volatile Organic Liquid Storage for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984

LOFU/TK0071 is subject to the requirements of NSPS Subpart Kb. LOFU/TK0473 is subject to the requirements of NSPS Subpart Kb.

Subpart GGG: Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries

Fugitive emissions are subject to NSPS Subpart GGG. The refinery complies via the Louisiana Refinery MACT Determination.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Source Categories - Part 61

Subpart FF: National Emission Standards for Benzene Waste Operations

LOFU/TK0071 is subject to the requirements of NESHAP Subpart FF. LOFU/TK0473 is subject to the requirements of NESHAP Subpart FF.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Source Categories – Part 63

Subpart B: Requirements for Control Technology Determination for Major Sources

The requirements of Subpart B that implement Section 112(g) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), apply to the construction or reconstruction of new process or production units which emit or have the potential to emit 10 tons per year (TPY) or greater of any hazardous air pollutant (HAPs) and 25 TPY or greater of any combination of HAPs. There are no such construction or reconstruction activities included in this permit.

Subpart CC: Petroleum Refineries (Refinery MACT I)

DIST/TK0060 is a Group 2 storage vessel under Subpart CC.

Subpart GGGGG: Site Remediation MACT

BRRF is an affected facility for the Site Remediation MACT. Currently, BRRF does not have affected sources subject to the process vent, equipment leak, closed vent system/control device, or continuous monitoring system provisions of the MACT. Remediation Management Units (RMMUs) are used to manage remediation material generated from site remediation associated with unplanned releases. BRRF uses a variety of containers as RMMUs. Existing tanks and/or separators which are potentially subject to the MACT are exempt because they contain remediation material with an average total VOHAP < 500 ppmv.

Containers are currently the only emission source (RMMU) subject to the emission control requirements of the Subpart GGGGG. The HAP emissions associated with these RMMUs will be controlled according to the standards in the MACT or will meet one of the provided exemptions.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) - Part 64

Emission units at the LOFU are not equipped with an add-on control device to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard. As such, a CAM Plan is not required for LOFU.

State Operating Permit Program (Title V) – Part 70

This permit is a renewal/modification permit and the application, submitted under the Louisiana Title V permitting program, contains all the elements as required under the Louisiana Title V regulations.

State Regulations

Comprehensive Toxic Air Pollutant Emission Control Program - Chapter 51

The toxic air pollutant emissions from fugitives and secondary wastewater must be controlled to a degree that constitutes MACT. The refinery complies with the Louisiana Refinery MACT Determination for fugitive emissions. The secondary wastewater system complies with applicable provisions of NESHAP Subpart FF. The floating roof tanks comply with applicable provisions of NSPS Subpart Kb and NESHAP Subpart CC.

V. Permit Shields

A permit shield was not requested.

VI. Periodic Monitoring

No periodic monitoring is required.

VII. Applicability and Exemptions of Selected Subject Items

See Permit.

VIII. Streamlined Requirements

Unit	Program Being Streamlined	Stream	Overall Most Stringent
Ĭ		Applicability	Program
LOFU/FUG	LA Refinery MACT	5% VOTAP	LA Refinery MACT in
		(class I and II)	the manner* agreed to
	LAC 33:III.2122	10% VOC	be ExxonMobil in its
	40 CFR 63 Subpart CC - modified HON option	5% VOHAP	approved Air Toxic Compliance Plan
			Approved April 18,
	40 CFR 60 Subpart GGG		1996, per Source
		10% VOC	Notice and Agreement
			dated October 14, 1996.

^{*}In lieu of the requirement to monitor connectors (that have been opened or had the seal broken) during the next scheduled monitoring period, connector tightness testing is currently performed prior to equipment startup. Tightness testing may consist of nitrogen pressure test, hydro testing, or high pressure steam. Tightness is verified by instrumentation or observation.

IX. Glossary

Best Available Control Technologies (BACT) - An emissions limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation under this part which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the administrative authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) – A colorless, odorless gas which is an oxide of carbon.

Grandfathered Status- Those facilities that were under actual construction or operation as of June 19, 1969, the signature date of the original Clean Air Act. These facilities are not required to obtain a permit. Facilities that are subject to Part 70 (Title V) requirements lose grandfathered status and must apply for a permit.

Hydrogen Disulfide (H_2S) - A colorless inflammable gas having the characteristic odor of rotten eggs, and found in many mineral springs. It is produced by the action of acids on metallic sulfides, and is an important chemical reagent.

Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) - The maximum degree of reduction in emissions of each air pollutant subject to LAC 33:III. Chapter 51 (including a prohibition on such emissions, where achievable) that the administrative authority, upon review of submitted MACT compliance plans and other relevant information and taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, as well as any non-air-quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable through application of measures, processes, methods, systems, or techniques.

New Source Review (NSR) - A preconstruction review and permitting program applicable to new or modified major stationary sources of air pollutants regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA). NSR is required by Parts C ("Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality") and D ("Nonattainment New Source Review").

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) - Compounds whose molecules consists of nitrogen and oxygen.

Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR) - A New Source Review permitting program for major sources in geographic areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air

Quality Standards (NAAQS) at 40 CFR Part 50. Nonattainment NSR is designed to ensure that emissions associated with new or modified sources will be regulated with the goal of improving ambient air quality.

Organic Compound - Any compound of carbon and another element. Examples: Methane (CH_4) , Ethane (C_2H_6) , Carbon Disulfide (CS_2)

Part 70 Operating Permit- Also referred to as a Title V permit, required for major sources as defined in 40 CFR 70 and LAC 33:III.507. Major sources include, but are not limited to, sources which have the potential to emit: ≥ 10 tons per year of any toxic air pollutant; ≥ 25 tons of total toxic air pollutants; and ≥ 100 tons per year of regulated pollutants (unless regulated solely under 112(r) of the Clean Air Act) (25 tons per year for sources in non-attainment parishes).

PM₁₀- Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by the method in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix J.

Potential to Emit (PTE) - The maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) – A New Source Review permitting program for major sources in geographic areas that meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) at 40 CFR Part 50. PSD requirements are designed to ensure that the air quality in attainment areas will not degrade.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) - An oxide of sulfur.

Title V permit - See Part 70 Operating Permit.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) - Any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; that is, any organic compound other than those which the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designates as having negligible photochemical reactivity.